

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & CO., LD.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

SUMMER DRINKS.

FRUIT SYRUPS,
In Bottles at 75 Cents.

AERATED WATERS.

D. C. & Co.'s
LIQUEUR AND OTHER WHISKIES.

CLARETS.

PER CASE, PHILADELPHIA.....\$5.50
PER CASE, QUARTS.....\$5.00

ST. GERMAIN.
PER CASE, PHILADELPHIA.....\$7.50
PER CASE, QUARTS.....\$7.00

ST. ESTEPHE.
PER CASE, QUARTS.....\$7.50

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK &
COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1894.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WATSON'S

IMPROVED CARBO-CAMPHYLENE

Is Distinguished by a White Label in addition
to the Red One which States that

THE IMPROVED CARBO-CAMPHYLENE
Is miscible in Water in all proportions.

ITS MISCELLANEOUSITY IN WATER

Combined with its Agreeable and Refreshing
odour will Command it to the Public for General
Use, as it is an Elegant, Agreeable, and Perfect
Disinfectant for Sick-rooms, Bed-rooms, Bath-
rooms and all necessary vessels therein. For all
purposes it should be diluted freely with Water.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

As a Safeguard in visiting—
A little sprinkled on the handkerchief or
cotton wool and kept in front of the nose and
mouth in infected rooms or in passing through
infected districts is strongly recommended.

For washing the face and hands—A tea-
spoonful to a gallon of water.

For the Bath—A table-spoonful or less.

For Sick-rooms and Bed-rooms—A tea-
spoonful or more distributed in saucers round
the room or evaporated by the aid of a lamp.

For Sprinkling or Spray—A wine-glassful to
a pint of water.

As a MOUTH WASH
a few drops in a tumbler of water.

FOR WASHING DOGS,
a table-spoonful to a bucket of water.

THE IMPROVED CARBO-CAMPHYLENE
Converts the waste of bath water into a Valuable
Disinfectant, which in passing through the down-
spouts and stretch-traps destroys mosquito germs
and removes bad smells. Its use in the bath
has a most beneficial effect on the skin and
greatly reduces the risk of infection.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions,
Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong
Telegraph" and not to the Editor.
Letters or Editorials sent to the "Editor" will be sent to the
Editorial staff, and not to the Manager.
Communications intended for publication must be accompanied
by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for
publication, but as evidence of good faith.
While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always
be open for the fair discussion of all questions of public interest,
it is not to be understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for
opinions thus expressed.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

LONDON, July 17th.
The son of the Duke and Duchess of York has
been baptised by the Archbishop of Canterbury
in the presence of the Queen, the Prince and
Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge and
other royalties.

THE STRIKES IN THE UNITED STATES.
The Sacramento Times states that the railway
strikes have virtually collapsed.

THE KOREAN TROUBLES.

There have been renewed troubles at Chemulpo,
the scene of the recent rising in Korea, a number
of Christians have been killed, and the French
legation has been attacked. A gunboat has been sent
for their protection.

The Russian press states that it is the common
interest of Great Britain and Russia to prevent a
war between China and Japan, but Russia's
difficulties would be prejudicial if the Korean
difficulty should be settled by British intervention
alone.

FRANCE AND ANARCHY.

PARIS, July 16th.
The Committee of the French Chamber has
nominated a Special Commission to investigate
the Anarchy difficulty.

GREAT FIRE AT TOULON.

There has been a great fire in the mould
machines workshop (atelier moule machines)
of the Toulon arsenal.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are much fuller than
the Reuters messages already published.

LONDON, June 29th.
It is currently stated that the conversion of
the four per cent. rupee paper is imminent, partly
optional and partly compulsory, reducing the
rate of interest to three and a half per cent.

It is stated at Constantinople that, at the
Sultan's invitation, the Khedive will spend the
summer on the Bosphorus.

The Maharajah of Cochin Behar died with
the Queen last night.

June 30th.
The body of M. Carnot is lying in state at the
Elysee. A throng of people three-quarters of a
mile long visited the Elysee yesterday.

The Times Correspondent in Shanghai states
that Japan has refused to evacuate Korea, and
that China is increasing her naval and military
forces in that quarter.

In the House of Lords last night, the Earl of
Leven raised a debate on the disastrous effect
that the closing of the mints in India had on
Indian trade.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said that the
closing had averted the disaster arising from
the repeal of the Sherman Act against which
the disturbance of Indian trade would sink into
insignificance. Trade was better now, he said,
than at the beginning of last year, when the
repeal of the Sherman Act was known to be
impending.

Lord Rens said that statistics had proved
that the Indian trade had benefited by the
closing, but that further experience must show
its permanent effect. The Government, he said,
would not re-open the mints, but would give
the measure that full trial to which it was
entitled.

July 1st.
Surrey has beaten Sussex by six wickets,
Yorkshire Essex by six wickets, and Kent
Leicestershire by thirty runs.

It is reported at Shanghai that twenty bat-
tallions of Chinese troops have been ordered to
Korea immediately, as there is no hope of
settling the dispute with Japan.

PARIS, July 1st.
The remains of M. Carnot were interred in the
Pantheon to-day. An imposing procession was
formed from the Elysee to the Notre Dame. The
streets were all draped in black and thronged
from daylight with a dense mass of people. M.
Dupuy, and M. Lecomte delivered orations at the
tomb.

London, and July.
Signor Bandi, editor of a newspaper at Ghorah,
has been stabbed to death by an anarchist, who
escaped afterwards.

The Times Shanghai correspondent telegraphs
that Japan has summoned the King of Korea to
relinquish Chinese suzerainty and declare the
autonomy of his country, and also to accept
Japanese protection and expel the Chinese
Resident.

NEW YORK, July 2nd.
A strike of railway men on the lines east
west and south of Chicago has taken place
against the Pullman cars. The strike affects
two-thirds of the United States. The Govern-
ment has sent troops against the strikers.

LONDON, July 3rd.
In the House of Commons last night, a motion
of Sir William Harcourt whereby duty on im-
ported goods in the Colonies shall be deducted from
the estimate of duty in Great Britain was passed
without a division.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

It is reported that the Upper Yangtze is to be
lighted at last.

Travelling into the circumstances connected
with the suicide of a Chinese prisoner in Victoria
Gaol, referred to in our last night's issue, con-
cluded with a finding of *judo de se*.

Smith—What are you doing now?
Brown—Looking for a fat Government billet.
Smith—But you are not qualified!
Brown—That's why I'll get it!

THE O. & O. S. S. Co's steamer *Bilgite*, with
mail and passengers, arrived at the 10th inst. and
Honolulu the 11th inst., has arrived at Yokohama,
and will leave for this port to-morrow
morning.

AT 11 o'clock this forenoon there were, accord-
ing to the Acting Director of the Observatory,
indications of a depression on the west side of
the China Sea in about 17° to 18° latitude.
The barometer, too, at the hour named, was
falling along the south coast.

The Plague statistics for the last twenty-four
hours, published in another column, are sugges-
tive enough of the fatuous policy of the authori-
ties, to which this journal has so earnestly
directed public attention. Instead of being
finished, this fatal epidemic is likely enough
only in its infancy.

LIU MING-CH'AN, the well-known Governor of
Formosa, is said by the native press to be
expected very shortly at Tientsin to receive final
instructions from Li Hung-chang as to Korean
affairs. The Chinese press unanimously urges
the Government to stick to a firm and resolute
policy with Japan at any risk.

MESSES. Warner, Blodgett & Co's circular, dated
Manila, 12th July, says:—The only arrivals
have been the *Gulf of Bohol* with 3,000 tons
of Sydney coals, *Gulf of Taranto* with 3,000 tons
and the *Venezuela* with 1,000 tons. Japanese, all
sold to consumers prior to arrival. Sales of
Australian Nov. / Decr. after have been effected
at \$96 1/2 per ton, and of Japan at \$95 1/2 per
ton.

By the kind permission of L. Col. Barrow and
Officers, the Band of the Hongkong Regiment
will play the following programme in the Public
Garden this evening, commencing at 8 o'clock:—

March—"Soldier's March"
Overture—"Bravado"
Cavalry Song—"The Cavalry"
Polka—"The Cavalry"
Waltz—"The Cavalry"
Gigue—"The Cavalry"
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THE coal exported to China from Nagasaki last
month is stated at 16,136 tons.

PROFESSOR Kikato, the eminent Japanese
bacteriologist whose researches into the cause of
the bubonic plague have aroused so much interest
in local medical circles, will leave for Japan by
the P. & O. Co's steamship *Venezuela* on Friday
next. Dr. Takagi Tsumoto, first assistant in the
Professor's hospital in Japan, will relieve Dr.
Kikato in this colony, and continue his
researches.

MR. A. O'D. Gourd, Secretary of the Punjion
Mining Co., informs us that he received a mis-
laid telegram from the manager of the mine
yesterday which he has had repeated to-day.
It is to the following effect:—"Have struck
the lode at bottom level. It is 4 ft. 6 inch. wide
and runs from east to west. We are not yet
through hit, but so far there is no free gold, though
prospects are encouraging."

THE troubles between China and Japan, Korea
have been finally and satisfactorily arranged,
fixed-up and settled this morning by the
powerful and autocratic diplomatist and states-
man whose ebullient twaddle and
passions off as editorials in the
of the *Daily Press*. There is no further
use for the mediation of Great Britain, Russia,
or any other Power, as Brother Kox, J. P., has
sent his fat forth, and that is enough in all
conscience. We hereby decorate our great local
statesman with the most distinguished Order of
M. U. D.

JUDGING from the present spirit of the Chinese,
writes the Tientsin native correspondent of our
Shanghai morning contemporary, there is the
fierce longing amongst even the most peaceably
inclined—merchants for instance—to come to
blows with Japan, even though they become the
greater losers. The masses feel confident of
ultimate victory, and this is a *shin gao non* to
success amongst the Chinese, who never felt
this ten years ago when fighting the French. No
nation possesses the trust of the Chinese nation
more than the British, and in the event of
mediation China would only listen to terms pro-
posed by England which she would not
tolerate from any other nation. There has been
a rumour that Russia has been asked to mediate,
but this is a mere "blind," the idea being appar-
ently to get the Japanese to refuse her media-
tion and thus cause unfriendliness between
Russia and Japan, and deprive the latter of a
possibly ally in the rapidly approaching uni-ver-
sal convulsion.

REUTERS tells us this morning, says the *M.C.*
Daily News of the 14th inst., that the British
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has offered
his services as mediator between China and
Japan, and that the offer has been accepted by
the latter Power. It is more probable, however,
that it is China which has accepted British
mediation, for we know that the Tseung Yuen
has been as anxiously engaging Mr. O'Connor's
assistance as the Viceroy of Chihli, Count
Cassini. We may take it, then, that both
England and Russia are doing their best to
prevent the peace of the East being broken;
and unless Japan is bent on war, or on securing
such a footing in Korea as will utterly destroy
China's prestige, this war-cloud will pass over
without breaking. Decidedly hopeful telegrams
were received here on Thursday both from
Tientsin and Tokyo, but it is rumoured that more
warlike news was again received here yesterday.
It is a hopeful sign, however, that more than a
month has now elapsed without a collision since
China and Japanese military and naval forces
invaded Korea, and a fight that has been avoided
for more than a month will, we may hope, now
be put off altogether.

AT the Hongkong Hotel last night Mr. W.
Blayney, of St. Paul's College, met a number of
local amateurs who have distinguished them-
selves from time to time in athletic sports, in the
five arena, at smoking concerts and similar
entertainments, and explained that he had
convened the meeting with a view to arranging
for the giving of public entertainments at the
City Hall, the net proceeds of which could be
handed over to the military and civil
authorities for distribution among the police
officers and soldiers engaged in the cleansing
and disinfecting operations in China-town,
who deserved some substantial recognition of
their plucky and arduous labours. After
some discussion it was decided to give
two musical and variety entertainments in the
Theatre Royal on the 15th and 16th inst., and
Wednesday the 17th inst.; that the usual
charge for admittance should be made, and that
the patronage of his Excellency the Governor,
of Major-General G. Digby Barker and Com-
modore Boyes, R.N., be at once solicited in the
usual way. Mr. Blayney intimated that he had
already received considerable encouragement
from many who could render invaluable
assistance in such matters, and that he had
hoped of making the "show" a huge success.
By the unanimous wish of all present
Mr. Blayney accepted the duties of Hon.
Secretary and Treasurer. The usual notices of
the forthcoming entertainments will be published
at an early date.

THE *Glasgow Evening News* has been
rejoicing over the death of Mr. Arnot Reid,
of the *Glasgow Times*, or, at least, of the
author of his own achievements. Mr. Reid
went home to Scotland lately to get married,
and although a person of very mediocre mental
capacity he appears to have succeeded in his
quest. At all events the *Glasgow Evening*
News publishes, and the *Singapore Straits*
Times and *Free Press*—hard up for "copy"—we
charitably assume—reproduce an account of
what is described as a "Paddy" who was
in "Paddy," and which is in point of fact about
a third of a column of the most skilful
balderdash we have ever read outside the pages
of the *Young Ladies Journal*. It must be
intensely interesting to the readers of our Singa-
pore contemporaries to know that the bride
"was an elegant bride of rich white
skin, severely plain" and that "the bridegroom
appeared at the altar in a frock-coat, light vest,
and dark trousers" and that, "though self-
possessed, he was sufficiently absent-minded to
leave his hat behind him in church, to the
amusement of Mrs. Reid, who was certainly one
of the least perturbed of the season's brides."
There is a lot more of full descriptive writing
and simple frocks of white cap, a
novel confederate bouquet, a skirt of black
velvet, a corsage of white lace, a pair of
fillets, and sleeves filled with the pretty
fashion of *Princess Zola's* look. "Utopia,
Limited," a flock of dull grey crinkled stuff with
a yoke of boltonette pink, a costume of shim-
mering silk (this was very rich), and Mrs. Pat
Du, who must be another "fashionable" and
wore an elegant gown of black silk with the
skirt styled and the bodice trimmed with
cream lace, and she carried a bouquet of
Maiden Hair ferns. Two other kinds of
thrilling interest must not be omitted; the
clergyman assisted the groom to put on the ring
(Arnot had probably forgotten to bring-up with
the morning's excitement), and the bride very sen-
sibly had altogether dispensed with gloves. And
that is about enough for our news. We should
never have suspected Mr. Arnot Reid of being
"fashionable," even in Paddy, nor did we think
him such an "infatuated" as the above extracts
only too plainly indicate.

THE well-known Ben Lier *Reinhardt* having,
as stated in our columns the other day, been
bound to the Japanese, transferred by Shanghai
and Poochow cargo to the *Benlir* and left
to-day for Kobe, where she will be handed over
to her new owners. We understand that the
Benlir, which left on the 10th inst. for Moji,
will also be transferred to the Japanese flag. The
fact that about twenty foreign steamers have
been purchased by the Japanese during the past
few weeks must surely have some political
significance!

AN Indian "note" in the *Rangoon Times*
says:—"In connection with the outbreak of the
plague at Hongkong it is not altogether pleasant
to be reminded that the 1st Battalion Shropshire
Light Infantry, now stationed there, are due in
Calcutta next trooping season. The plague,
it may be hoped, will subside long before next
cold weather; but in case it does not the military
authorities at home must be induced to
cancel the movement, the Rifle Brigade being
allowed to stand fast at Fort Mifflin. Cholera
and fever are sufficient scourges for India."

AT the Sanitary Board's jamboree to-morrow
afternoon the Governor's minute *re* premises
unit for habitation will be dealt with, and then
Mr. R. K. Leigh will no doubt be told something
about the drains, as per his question of which
notice has been duly given. Letters (French)
from Dr. Casselle concerning the outbreak of the
plague in Hongkong and a minute (or two) by
Surgeon-Major James on the same subject have
already been pretty well discounted. And the
rest of the session will be occupied in con-
sideration of the water closets. The Rev. Lockhart
will dismiss the brethren with a benediction and
his blessing, after Acting Deputy Tooker has
brought the house into convulsion with a new
version of "Down with Gladstone." Amen!

A CORRESPONDENT versed in affairs of Sate
writes to the Shanghai morning paper to point
out that he has noticed in several foreign papers
the statement that according to the treaty
between China and Japan the Chinese cannot
send troops to Korea without the permission of
Japan. What the treaty provides, however, is
that such of the two Powers must notify the
other before sending troops. The following is a
translation of Art. IV of the treaty—"If there
are disturbances in Korea, if China or
Japan wish to send troops, each must first notify
the other. When tranquility is restored, the
troops must be withdrawn." There was no
infraction of this treaty on China's part when she
sent troops to Korea last month, for Japan was
duly notified by Viceroy Li.

YESTERDAY we notified that business in Hong-
kong was again exhibiting signs of life if not of
activity; to-day the town has been fairly buzzing,
owing principally, of course, to the encouraging
news received from Punjion, and it would really
seem as if the holders of that once buoyant
latterly dead stock were at last on the eve of
having their sorely tried patience duly rewarded.
The telegram, which we publish in another
column, may be a matter of opinion, being
grounded, but if there is gold at all in a lode four
feet and a half in width, brighter days will
certainly dawn on Punjion holders. The jump
from \$5.50 to \$7 that occurred in the price of the
stock this forenoon indicates that local faith in
the mines is still strong, and also that there
remain investors who have both the courage and
the cash to tempt fortune a bit further.

THROUGHOUT yesterday afternoon the greatest
difficulty was experienced by persons desirous
of engaging public chairs; this morning there
were none at all to be had for love or money,
and it was generally rumoured that the coolies
had resolved upon an organized strike. Inquiries,
however, revealed the fact that the police have,
whether judiciously or otherwise at this particu-
lar time may be a matter of opinion, been
investigating the matter of guarantees and
the whereabouts of the necessary guarantors.
A great number of the latter "cleared"
from Hongkong on account of the plague and
have not yet returned. Hence it followed that
the coolies who could not satisfactorily establish
their *bona fides* have not had their licenses
renewed and are deterred from plying their
trade in so many of the public chairs as are
available, but it is likely that the public will be
seriously inconvenienced for some time to come.
Of course the situation is too favourable for the
imposition of "squeeze" to be passed, and it
follows that those who ride in chairs at the
present juncture may have to pay through the
nose for the privilege. So far as we can learn
the existing dearth of these convenient convey-
ances is in no way attributable to the introduc-
tion of the new numbering regulations, and it is
not likely that the coolies will be very long
away from work.

THE *N. C. Daily News* understands that orders
sent to Japan for coal cannot be executed, while
the Chinese Government has requisitioned the
whole supply from the Kelung mines.

The British ship *Greyhound Castle*, Captain
Griffith, which left New York on the 20th of
March, arrived at Shanghai on the 10th inst.,
having made a splendid passage of 112 days.

HALF the garrison of the Po-ka-shan fort at
Chinkiang, numbering 250 "braves," left on the
9th inst. for Woonung, under orders to proceed
north in connection with the Korean troubles.

It has been authoritatively stated that instructions
have been sent by the Board of War at Peking
to the High Commissioner of the Manchurian
provinces to complete arrangements for the
despatch of troops into Korea across the Yalu
river.

As will be seen by a notice in our advertising
columns, Mr. H. J. H. Tripp, one of Hongkong's
oldest and best "sperris," has established himself
in business as a commission agent and broker
at No. 17, Whampoa Road, Shanghai. The
veteran Major's numerous friends will heartily
wish him success in his new enterprise.

A MR. R. F. DRYER, who resides in the elevated
and aristocratic region of Mount Gough, hailed
a chair-coolie before Mr. Woodhouse, at the
Magistracy this morning and charged the haughty
menial with leaving his employment without
giving due notice. No defence. Six dollars or
six weeks. One more unfortunate. He "went
up."

WITH reference to the rising in Peking, the
Peking Gazette of the 9th inst. says:—"We hear
that the force under Mr. Duff of the Peking Police
has been fired on at Kwai Tahan, and that he
is pushing on overland to a point above the
rapids, in the hope of cutting off Si Rasu's
relics. Colonel Walker intended to start for
Tahan on Saturday."

SOME very large "deals" have recently been
indulged in on the local coal market, but up to
the present moment no perceptible advance in
the value of the commodity has taken place.
From the North come advices that coal has
risen in Shanghai at all events, over 30 per
cent. beyond its late value owing to the small-
ness of available stocks and the probabilities of
war between China and Japan. Holders here,
however, are not likely to lose anything, *maistee*
how the cat jumps!

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latterly dead stock were at last on the eve of
having their sorely tried patience duly rewarded.
The telegram, which we publish in another
column, may be a matter of opinion, being
grounded, but if there is gold at all in a lode four
feet and a half in width, brighter days will
certainly dawn on Punjion holders. The jump
from \$5.50 to \$7 that occurred in the price of the
stock this forenoon indicates that local faith in
the mines is still strong, and also that there
remain investors who have both the courage and
the cash to tempt fortune a bit further.

THE British cruiser *Esch* arrived at Hankow on
the 7th inst. and was to leave for Ichang about
last Monday.

ALL the Chinese stewards, "boys" and firemen
on board the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers
chartered by the Japanese Government have
either been discharged or transferred to other
steamers.

AT the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. H.
E. Woodhouse, Lam Mo, hawk, was sentenced
to 14 days' hard labour, in default of a fine of
five dollars, for having in his possession six
mace of unprepared opium.

THE Agents (Messrs. Dodwell, Cadell & Co.)
inform us that the Northern Pacific Steamship
Co's steamer *Sika* which sailed from Victoria
B.C., for this port on the 3rd inst., arrived at
Hongkong this morning, and will leave for
Yokohama this afternoon.

not kill and spachless be the plague, the cholera, or of a broken heart contemplating this once prosperous colony of Hongkong in its present utter ruin. And now—Who is to blame?

Them that read the *Hongkong Telegraph* as they do their Bible every night before going to bed, know that this question was the heading of a leading article in that live paper on June 28th, and may be we can get the answer to it from a study of the following unpublished oration prepared for reading at the next Odd Volume's meeting.

It begins—
Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen—Bedad and indad! I am too long away from the old country to be sure sure as to the rule of Home Rule for old Ireland, but begorra it's wanted here in Hongkong anyway, so that our social affairs may not from time to time be shrouded from hand-to-hand on the happy-go-lucky or the unhappy-go-not-lucky fashion which is so common.

Now, it's mighty queer when you think of it, and if ye don't think of it, all the same it's still mighty queer.

That the fortunes, the lives, and the good reputations of thousands of residents in these parts should be at the disposal of sojourners for short periods who, however amiable their private characters may be, are very often liable to be mystified by the craft of the Mongolians, and those are positions of consequence bestowed upon Amahs just cutting their wisdom teeth, or upon men having brains so stereotyped into Chinese characters by their constant contemplation of them hieroglyphics as to be no longer British in thought.

For the heads of departments in Hongkong we want men who will display at least a trifle of consideration for British ways, for bedad, the Chinese are well able to take care of themselves, and any special office there may be pertaining an interest in the natives, recent events show it to be useless to the Chinese, and both dangerous and of no value to ourselves.

Godness gracious knows it would be but decent of them kindly people at home to give us an elected board of local gentlemen to manage our social affairs distinct from the Imperial Executive. We could then have bacon and cabbage, or Dublin may herings with prunes for dinner without having to wait for the consent of his Honour the Home Secretary as to what we were to do with the pairings of the prunes, or the bones left from the bacon, or fish. Our social interests would no longer resemble the fluctuations of our local stocks, and then happy times maybe would come again that we heard of in our nursery days, beginning—meat upon a time, and a very good time it was too when we were young and carefree, but their nests in old men's heads, when pigs walked through the streets with knives and forks on their backs calling out who'll eat me? Who'll eat me?

Here are we after molly-coddling them bastards of Chinese like so many old midwives, being now treated with mistrust and conspiracy by them, and if our Government does not take heed of this lesson, and have off its shins with the bastards, maybe in other times of danger and tribulation, the native character of duplicity will more clearly manifest itself and with more terrible effect.

Now times have come when the betrayal of our number and long residence in these parts, the Home Government should no longer withhold from us our birth-right and by that right I now speak; or have we to find out that them at home will deny to us here the privileges they enjoy there, and that them at home will sing and story must be taken as empty shams and blarney, and never hullooloo with devil the meaning in it at all. That the manliness of our race being gone we will know how to the representative of a high-handed policy and be content.

The sorrow a bit of me thinks they think it, but Hongkong is so small, a time that his honour the Home Secretary has a time to come it, for at the present moment he has his mouth full and it's not gintale to speak until he completes the masquing of his present vicula, there are them places north, south, east, and west, all requiring to be chewed to thunder, but maybe when dessert is on the table he'll catch hold of us, and if there is then no kernel inside that time we will know "Who is to blame?"

PATRICK O'FLAHERTY.

THE KOREAN IMBROGLIO.

A DIPLOMAT'S OPINION ON THE SITUATION.

(From Our Correspondent).

SEUL, July 2nd.
The arrival of the Shanghai and Japan papers has put us into a state of consternation at the danger we run of being dragged into the horrid vortex of war. Moreover the information the writers give about things passing under our eyes is new and picturesque, but most of what I have seen written in Shanghai and Japan, unfortunately or fortunately, according to the standpoint from which one regards it, is far from the truth, and bears the marks of mental excitement to which we are strangers here. I have just had an interview with one of the foreign diplomats whose sources of information are undoubted, and despite the warlike cries in the air he believes that peace will not be broken, except in the columns of the newspapers, and that the only field shed will after all be in the air. He put the matter in a nutshell thus: "Let us consider" said he, "what exactly is the situation. To my mind it is excessively simple so far, though latterly by China's seeking the intervention of certain parties, it is not unlikely to become more complicated. For the past two months a rebellion has been in progress in the southern province, Chuliao. The rising was purely local, and was owing to the failure of the King, who, when implored by his wretched, oppressed and patient subjects, to remove certain tyrannical officials, instead of improving matters sent the people magistrates who were infinitely worse, more debauched, exacting and unscrupulous than their predecessors. This unhappy result was largely owing to the mischievous intervention of the Queen, who is the great power for mischief in this and many other miserable kingdoms. Seeing her opportunity in the cashing of the guilty and hated officials, she contrived to fill their shoes with creatures and clansmen of her own more grasping than their predecessors which would be impossible in any country but Korea. It was only when they saw that there was no hope of obtaining redress that the people openly took the field against their oppressors. You will remember that in their proclamation the revolted people asserted their loyalty to the King, and proclaimed that they were only waging war against his bad officers who were using the Royal prerogative for their own vile ends. The movement was purely local, and its effect would have been confined to a small area had it not been for the ill-timed interference of Yuan, the Chinese Resident here. This gentleman who was on the point of withdrawing his affairs and taking his departure for his new post—that of Taoist at Wenchow—was terribly anxious to earn some further recognition from the Peking Government, and wanted either the double peacock feather or the yellow riding jacket, and hence the present bother. Yuan is undoubtedly an able man, and has rendered China valuable services since 1884. But it is now believed

by his friends that his zeal to earn the approval of his superiors has landed himself and China into a quagmire from which he will find it difficult to extricate himself without leaving something behind. When the royal troops were routed by the peasants in the disturbed province, the King fell into a panic. Yuan, with his own objects in view, approached him in the role of the tempter, and induced the weak-minded monarch to consent to his proposal to telegraph for military aid to the Viceroy Li Hung-chang. The chief argument used by the Chinese representative was that the Korean forces would not be able to protect the residents of the Treaty Powers against the rebels without China's aid, and the King was so frightened at the prospect of trouble on all sides that he gave Yuan a free hand. The troops were sent, as you know, in hot haste from Shan-hai-kuan and landed at Yashan harbour, the best port on the west coast of Korea, about 250 miles from Chemulpo. We know now that China notified the Japanese representative in Peking of her intention to despatch troops to Korea the day before they were embarked in the China Merchants' steamships. No international complications were expected even then, as may be readily inferred from the fact that Count Cassini, the Russian Minister, started from Peking on his way home while Mr. Waerber, the veteran Russian Minister here, went to relieve him at the Chinese capital. The expedition consisted of 7,500 men, three camps from Shan-hai-kuan, and despite all idle talk there have not been more than 2,500 Chinese troops in all landed at Yashan. The celestity with which the Japanese mobilised their first army corps and transported it completely equipped in every respect for war, was simply marvellous, and the only parallel that can be found for it is the case of the Prussians in 1870. As near as we can get to it the Japanese have now 7,500 soldiers at Chemulpo and Seoul, and a couple of thousands more at Fusan. Speaking of Chemulpo, reminds me that there the Japanese committed the mistake of invading the International Settlement from which they had to move out upon a hint from the foreign Consul; they had also to abandon their idea of filling the harbour with torpedoes. The road from Yashan to Seoul is a terribly difficult one, across mountains and torrents, and would impose enormous difficulties to the transport of an army. The Japanese are therefore over eighty miles off from the Chinese, and unless the Chinese send a force to Chemulpo, which is highly improbable, or that the Japanese despatch their men to Yashan, there is no earthly chance of the two forces coming into conflict. The proceedings have not reached the diplomatic stage, despite all the martial array on either side, and no matter what is said to the contrary the Chinese have no intention of fighting. If they had intended to act as strongly as they would have us believe, they would have long since have moved nearer to the Japanese, and ordered them to leave the country. But they contended themselves with getting the King to ask the Japanese to evacuate his kingdom. On the other hand, the Japanese have lost their opportunity in not striking the harbor at once. The question, as I have already said, has now passed into the realm of diplomacy. Mr. O'Connor, the British Minister, and Sheng Tao-tai worked hard together in Tientsin last week to establish a *modus vivendi*, but as the Japanese have only a *Chargé d'Affaires* at Peking, there is nothing to be done there except to lay matters before him and he submits them to Tokyo. Consequently the efforts of the British Minister and Sheng Tao-tai came to naught, and the whole question must be settled at Tokyo, where it is now being discussed. There is a full Chinese Minister there, Lord Li being away in his native place in mourning. China's great blunder so far has been inviting the Russians to come in as mediators. Many people would deem this act of folly incredible, but the Viceroy commissioned Count Cassini to patch up peace with the hated fiery Japanese, when he found that the British Minister could do nothing. The Japanese also made a mistake in not striking at once and not occupying Fusan, which they have colonized for years, as a guarantee.

The precedent set is admitted on all sides to be a most dangerous one, and if it succeeds China and Japan will be both under obligations to the Czar. If it fails Russia will have a valid ground for intervening when both the opponents were backed by their struggles, and if it succeeds China cannot will again claim suzerainty over Korea. In fact by her course of action she has abandoned that claim already, and in so much Japan has already obtained satisfaction. But if the Japanese do not now proceed to the conclusion of their preparations, the country and the Parliament, already unruly enough, may be very much more dangerously excited against the dynasty than they would be by a war with China. Japan, however, may be forced to settle the difficulty amicably because of the enormous strength of China's special pleader. Russia in the end will be the only gainer; she will eat the oyster while the Japanese and Chinese will only get the shell. Both parties must recognize this ere now. China brought Russia into the question, because of Russia's prestige in Japan, and because China does not want to fight. And from what I hear from Tientsin, this is a wise decision. Every day, as the world of equipment proceeds, her unpreparedness is made more patent. Gunboats with no guns on board; armoured with only 20 rifles to be found for every hundred put in; every thousand men with a different pattern of fire arm, and the consequent mixture of ammunition; no coal on the men-of-war; no organization. These are not the conditions under which to commence a foreign war. Moreover, there are rumors to the effect that the Emperor, gathered in from all corners of the Empire for the Empress Dowager's 60th birthday celebrations, and there are ten thousand high mandarins "laying low" on every side to get hold of as much of that as they can. If this money were to be spent upon a foreign war, the Tartar dynasty would be wiped out by the defrauded mandarins, and it could not be expected very well upon the object for which it was raised if the country was involved in a struggle with Japan. These are the reasons which incline me to the belief that the storm will not get over the rim of the teacup, and that diplomacy in Tokyo will settle what China is neither ready nor willing to solve by force.—China Gazette.

FOOCHOW NOTES.

FOOCHOW, 14th July.

The price of gold-leaf has lately given way, and is now quoted at \$45.50 per tael weight. Ample supplies of rice having been received from the southern ports, the price has receded 20 cents per picul.

We hear of the departure on Wednesday last of the daughter of the Viceroy for Hoonan, where she will be married to the newly appointed *Chong-yuen*.

A boat from the country laden with 50 bags of tea was the other day caught in a squall, and, running on a rocky wrecked. The boat and its freight were a total loss, but the crew managed to scramble to the river bank and save their lives.

His Excellency the Grain Commissioner having lately intimated by posted notices that 30,000 piculs of rice would be sold from the public granaries at a fixed price of 5,500 cash per picul, the whole stock was disposed of in a very short time.

Owing to the lately curtailed importations of piece-goods, dealers have seized the opportunity of raising their prices. The demand, however, has fallen off in consequence, and business has been so dull that we hear of as many as fifteen dealers in ready-made clothes having closed their doors.

The anniversary of the Emperor Kwang Hsu's birthday will be celebrated on the 30th instant. The public rejoicings will, however, according to a notice issued by the Provincial Treasurer, take place two days earlier. On the anniversary, the high officials and other mandarins will, as usual, visit the Imperial temple.

Two fires occurred last week; one at 4 a.m. on Monday at Tuk-ken-dow over the Long Bridge where the shops of five dealers in ready-made clothes were completely destroyed, and the other at Slong Po, a suburb, on Tuesday, at 3 a.m., when thirty private residences were reduced to ashes. It is reported that in both cases the cause of fire was the neglect of the cooks in not putting out their fires after cooking. Fortunately no lives were lost.

A literary graduate disguised as a peasant has visited several of the gambling houses located over the Long Bridge, and reported them to the Provincial Judge. As a consequence, the district magistrate has been ordered to see that these houses are closed. Although we do not hear of it, we do not doubt that the zealous graduate will obtain an early appointment in the public service. In the detective department he would be the right man in the right place.

The following is the tea export since our issue of 30th ultimo, as per consignee's returns:—
For London:—
Per Nestor 144,903 lbs
" Canton 229,613
" Bimaldar 280,860
For Singapore:—
Per Nestor 13,833
For Hongkong:—
Per Canton 15,818
Per Bimaldar 48,392
For New York:—
Per Mammouthshire 334,365
For Sydney:—
Per Airline 1,849,574
For Adelaide:—
Per Airline 124,208
For New Zealand:—
Per Airline 14,464
" Taiyuan 12,145
For Melbourne:—
Per Taiyuan 1,995,149
For Tasmania:—
Per Taiyuan 12,220
—Echo.

SIAM NOTES.

BANGKOK, July 6th, 1894.

One of the Chinese sailors on the *Mongkut* dropped dead on the way up from Singapore, just after reaching a heavy breakfast.

The British gun-boat *Songhai* was to be relieved by the *Rattler* yesterday, and go out for a short cruise, but Commander MacAlister and some of the crew are so ill that the trip has had to be deferred.

The gun-boat *Yong Yot* will probably leave for Kelantan to-day or to-morrow, to convey a Special Commissioner appointed to help in the suppression of the rebels—or at any rate to issue orders forbidding any assistance being rendered to them. The Governor of Singapore is also going back to his province, in the *Gladys*.

About 6.30 o'clock last evening, as Mr. Gilmore, of the Chartered Bank, was driving with a friend, in a "victoria" along the Oriental Avenue, just at the end, his pony ran full speed into a passing tramcar. The shafts, lamps, &c., were broken, and the pony hurt, but luckily the occupants of the carriage sustained no injury.

The French Consul has ordered the Indian, whose bull strayed along Bangkok Road a week or so ago, to pay twenty-five ticals to the policeman who was injured, as well as twenty ticals to the Chinaman who shared the same fate, as compensation. In addition to this he has had to defray their hospital expenses.—Siam Observer.

TIENSIN NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TIENSIN, July 7th.

Viceroy Li Hung-chang is as active as ever. He is looking well and cheerful, and is well. The old warrior is hard at it from morning till night, seeing consuls, all sorts of officials, and Mr. Dering, who is a frequent caller.

I learn that Japan has made certain demands, which China, by all accounts, agrees to, and that Li Hung-chang is endeavouring to get the Emperor's Powers to interfere, as China is willing to withdraw her troops if Japan does so, but China will not pay any indemnity to Japan, and told that China has given 2,000 troops to Korea. Li therefore knows that if attacked they will be easily defeated. But should Japan strike the first blow, China will be able to pour in her troops from her northern frontier, for Korea is only about 400 miles from Seoul and China has plenty of soldiers ready within three weeks' march from where the Japanese are quartered. China is not so unprepared as Japan believes, but is ready to defend herself at any moment.

It is very certain that Russia is not going to look on quietly, or Count Cassini would not delay his departure for home and return to Peking, and Mr. Waerber to Korea, unless Russia had determined to have her finger in the pie. But I expect that the other Powers will not allow Russia to interfere, and that they will shortly step in and say, "Now, Messrs. China and Japan, we have had enough of this kind of work, you just get back to your homes and let that miserable country alone, or you will have us about your heels." From what I can learn China is not afraid to fight. She is like the Irishman though, howling for someone to hold on to the tail of his coat.—Mercury.

A slight accident happened to the tug boat *Hevon* on Thursday owing to her fouling an anchor near Tientsin Settlement. She left yesterday morning for Taku for repairs.

The great heat of the early part of the week, and the damp heavy atmosphere were extremely oppressive. The cool air of Tientsin, and the city were very sorely tried in the narrow streets, and some are stated to have succumbed. We have not heard of any casualties in the Settlement.

We hear on good authority that Liu Ming-chuan, the former governor of Formosa, will go to Korea as Commander-in-Chief. The throne has made this appointment in reply to the memorial of the Viceroy Li Hung-chang. Our readers will remember that Liu Ming-chuan distinguished himself in the Franco-Chinese war. He has lately been living in retirement.

The speech attributed to Mr. Dering at the recent banquet given by the Viceroy of Chihli to the Russian Minister, Count Cassini, was not a "speech," but Mr. Dering read an address that had been prepared for the occasion, and it was his Excellency who proposed Count Cassini's health. Before reading the address placed in his hands, Mr. Dering said "I am requested by the Viceroy to read on his Excellency's behalf as follows." Our informant neglected to furnish us with this important qualification, and we are glad therefore to make the necessary correction.—Peking and Tientsin Times.

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

6th July.

The Russian Minister, Count Cassini, with some of his suite have left ostensibly for Europe via Japan and the Pacific; the Russian and Italian First Secretaries of Legation with Mr. Bruce Hart, let off Siberia, both parties starting on the 17th of June. Mr. O'Connor, the British Minister, has returned to the capital.

The members of the German Legation left on the morning of the 30th for their summer quarters on the Western Hills.

Some of the Tientsin Yamen officials gave a banquet the other day in honour of Mr. James Hart, who, with Mrs. Hart, has since left the capital. Mr. Grundmann has gone on a trip to Japan for his health.

The missionary community are for the most part installed on the hills in their own houses for the summer. Mr. Russell, of the astronomy and mathematical chair in the Tsung-wen College, has gone home, via India, on short furlough.

The Chinese at the capital seem much excited over the Korean question. By some it is thought that China and Japan will come to blows over Korea, by others that the storm may blow over and that there are already, in fact, rifts in the sky. The movement seems a genuinely good one, a desire on the part of the liberal and progressive party in Korea to place their country on a footing more of equality, as respects good government, with the Chinese open ports and Japan. The King is not unfavourable to a reform of the mandarinate, but is guided by some of the wealthy and powerful families who are content to see corruption and maladministration go on. Frequent interviews are said to take place at the Tientsin Yamen between some of the Foreign Ministers, and particularly the Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires*.

The knowledge of the present condition of affairs in the Peninsula Kingdom has rapidly filtered down among the common people. This is not owing, on this occasion, to the information contained in the Shanghai local native press, but directly to the commission in the country of Japanese relations with Korea are of very old standing. The trade of the country is almost exclusively Japanese, and Japan's desire has always been to see Korea independent. Whether this is possible, surrounded by such powerful neighbours, is another question. What would doubtless have pleased Japan before the present imbroglio broke out, would have been an international agreement whereby the independence of Korea was recognized, and the political condition of which country, *vis à vis* her powerful neighbours, the somewhat resembles.

Mr. Waerber, the Russian *Chargé d'Affaires*, has been ordered to return to Korea from China, as his presence and advice are needed in the present strained relations between China and Japan. The Minister remains presumably at Tientsin for the present, although his return to the capital is not improbable.

All Peking was horrified to hear of the assassination of the French President. By request of the French Minister, the Diplomatic Body and the Customs Staff were present at a solemn service held on the 30th at the Peking Cathedral, the Bishop presiding. The Foreign Ministers were in full uniform, and all others in evening dress. The French Minister has returned thanks to all who either left cards of condolence at the Legation or who attended the service. The French flag was at half-mast for several days.

Our wet season began on the evening of the 26th, and between 9 o'clock p.m. and 5 a.m. over seven inches of rain fell. This, added to four and a half inches which had previously fallen, gives us the rainfall up to the present time. Since the 27th 11 more inches have fallen, and our streets are indescribable, as usual.

Two electric engineers, one German and one Japanese, both from Japan, are at Wanshowshan at present erecting the electric light apparatus there. Mr. Kierulff is also placing an electric light in his new store. The important additions to Messrs. Tallies & Co.'s new store and hotel are nearing completion.

The valuable article in your columns of June 7th on "Alkali Land in North-China" was from the Chemical Laboratory of the Tsung-wen College, which is presided over by the Dr. Shuhlin. We much pleased to hear from Japan of the very decided improvement in Dr. Martin's health. The sea air has no doubt benefited him.—N. C. Daily News.

To-day's

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT and BROKER.

H. J. H. TRIPP,

37, Whangpoo Road, Shanghai. [203]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN," Captain Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1894. [201]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BENLOMOND," FROM ANTWERP, LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st instant, will be subject to the order of the Company.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersecretary on or before the 31st instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st instant, at 2.30 P.M. No Free Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1894. [200]

Intimations.

DAIRY PRODUCE!

THE HONGKONG DAIRY
(ESTABLISHED 1871.)
GARDEN ROAD, AND CAUSEWAY BAY.

FRESH MILK,
FRESH BUTTER,
CREAM,
CREAM CHEESE AND
NEW LAID EGGS.

ALWAYS ON HAND FOR CASH, OR TO ORDER.
MILK FROM ONE COW FOR BABIES, BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.
NONE BUT THE FRESHEST AND BEST SUPPLIED.

ADDRESS:—
J. KENNEDY,
PROPRIETOR,
GARDEN ROAD.
[731]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK
MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER,
SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
CELESTIAL AND NAUTICAL
INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches awarded the highest Prize at every Exhibition, and for Volkmann and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARIN' GLASSES, and SUBMERSIBLES, No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [698]

DENTISTRY.
D. R. SAKATA (from Japan),
MR. SUI SANG,
DENTAL SURGEONS.
55, Queen's Road Central.
First Class Dentistry and Moderate Fees.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1894. [451]

SIEN TING,
SURGEON DENTIST.
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1894. [401]

DENTISTRY.
FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP
AND
MODERATE FEES.
MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly articled Apprentice, and latterly assistant to Dr. ROBERTS),
HAS REMOVED.

THE BANK BUILDINGS,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
(Opposite Hongkong Hotel).
CONSULTATION FREE.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1894. [717]

Hotels.

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, and TERMINUS of the only pleasant DRIVE to be had on the Island. "BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shan-kwan Road, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.

The Cuisine is unrivalled in Hongkong, and only the best Brands of Wines, Spirits, Cigars, &c., are kept in stock. Private Dinners or Tiffins prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1894. [643]

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OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

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SUMMER RATES.
(FROM MAY 1ST TO OCTOBER 31ST).
One person, per day \$ 4.00
One person, per week 25.00
One person, per month from \$70 to 85.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per day 7.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per week 45.00
Married couple (occupying one room) per month from \$120 to 140.00
For further particulars, apply to the MANAGER, Victoria Hotel. [25]

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1894. [200]

To be Let.

THE BANGKOK HOTEL.

FINE SITUATION: near the BANKS, TELEGRAPH and POSTAL DEPARTMENTS: close to the RIVER and SHIPPING OFFICES: Central position.

The whole block of buildings consisting of HOTEL (partly furnished) with large CONCERT HALL, several substantially BUILT HOUSES, SHOPS and OUT-HOUSES, &c., &c., &c. Admirably adapted for FIRST-CLASS HOTEL or BUSINESS PREMISES.

Possession may be taken on OCTOBER 1ST, 1894.

THE PROPERTY may be purchased by PRIVATE TREATY.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. SHAW & CHALANT, Bangkok, 14th June, 1894. [735]

TO BE LET.

No. 5, WILD DELL BUILDINGS (Furnished or Unfurnished). Five Good Rooms situated in the best part of the Building. Apply to

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 9th March, 1894. [329]

TO LET.

No. 6, SEYMOUR TERRACE. THE OFFICES in Victoria Building.

THE GROUND FLOOR of the Premises now in course of erection at the corner of Ice House Street and Queen's Road Central, suitable for OFFICES or SHOPS. The Floor can be divided into separate suites of Offices if necessary, to suit intending Tenants.

A LARGE and DRY GODOWN suitable for the Storage of Opium, Cotton, &c., of about 2,000 Tons (gross) capacity, also to be let under the above Premises.

OFFICE in No. 4, Praya Central, No. 4, OLD BAYLEY STREET, No. 4, PEDDERS' HILL, DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, 17th July, 1894. [22]

HOUSES Nos. 28, and 30, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to the MEDICAL HALL, 70, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 6th July, 1894. [760]

MACAO.

TO LET.

FOR Six Months a SMALL HOUSE, near PRAYA GRANDE; FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED. Suitable for Married Couple.

For particulars, apply to C. DA CA CASTRO, Praça d'Alto d'Avila, No. 34, Macao, 3rd July, 1894. [753]

TO LET AT MACAO.

FOR the Months of AUGUST and SEPTEMBER, a FURNISHED HOUSE on PRAYA GRANDE, containing FIVE ROOMS, BATH-ROOM, DRESSING ROOM, etc.

For particulars, apply to THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," OFFICE. Macao, 3rd July, 1894. [754]

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES:—"HIGHCLERE,"

